HIGHLY INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

ANNEXATION TRIUMPHANT IN ITALY.

savey and Nice Ceded to France.

PROGRESS OF DECAY IN AUSTRIA.

REIGN OF TERROR IN NAPLES

A New Atlantic Telegraph.

The Royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool on the 17th of March, at 3:30 p. m., arrived here on Friday morning. The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Portland, touched

at Queenstown on the morning of the 15th, and arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 on the 16th inst.

The Vigo, from New-York, reached Queenstown on the evening of the 15th, and Liverpool on the following day, at 5 p. m.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the evening

of the loth.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 16, 1860. The Tory party, which, at the beginning of the session, entertained some reasonable hopes of returning to office, has suddenly dwindled down to an insignificant minority. Gladstone's budget, and ite influence on the coal districts, on the potteries, on the seats of hardware and cotton manufacture. favored such important branches of the Eoglish industry, that many Fories had to vote for it, being required to do so by their constituencies. But the real stumbling-block of Disraeli was the annexation of Savoy. The journals of all colors, and especially The London Times, had been so loud in denouncing Napoleon's plan, on moral as well as political grounds, that the Conservatives really beheved that the great bulk of the English nation took a great interest in the fate of Savoy, even if the population, Victor Emanuel, and the Italians were consenting parties to the job. The complete failure of the debate has now ruined the party of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli for a long time, and Lord Palmereton is more firmly established at the head of the Cabinet than ever.

The Leader expresses, in an excellent article, the feeling of the great majority of those English who care for foreign affairs, in the following words:

"The French Emperor declares that be will not atthe French Emperor declares that he will not attempt to take Savoy by force, and is moreover willing to leave the question of annexation to France to the decision, by universal suffrage, of the inhabitants themselves. Now, if Victor Emanuel is willing to give up, esives. Now, if Victor Emanuel is willing to give up, for what he may think an adequate consideration, in hard knocks to be administered to the Austrians, certain monatan alopes chiefly famous for supplying Enrope with organ grinders; and if the interests of Switnerland are carea for, and the changes take place by the wish of the people immediately concerned, what on earth is England to get in a passion about? Or what ought we to care whether the Germans will be more anxious about their beloved Khine? We should certainly sympathize with the Germans if Napoleon III. attempted to steal their pet river, with its thriving towns; but the German people are more numerous than the English, and quite as able to fight their own battles; and whenever they are really in danger from France, we may rely upon it, the fault will he with their own Governments and themselves. There have been times when a large portion of Rhenish Prussia and Rhenish Bavara would have ghaly, moneced itself to France, and if the missance of a swarm of petty potentates, and the unwillingness of Prussia to tread holdly the path of constitutional liberty, should weaken the adhesion of any part of Germany to its rulers, it is not for us to resist the natural progress of systems. enters, it is not for us to rest

The Italian question is not difficult to understand: ard as England was not willing to render active assistance at any price whatever, it is certainly competent for Sardmia, in acting on behalf of Italy, to make

"Lord John Russell, whose feeling to ward Laty are much mere Lieral than those of Lords Aberdeen and Malmesbury, gave advice which, if followed, would have left Ludy under Austrian thraidom till the crack of doom. Victor Emanuel wisely rejected the solemn platitudes about the force of example, and tried the force of French gunpowder against the oppressors of his race. The result has not been all we wished, but Italy has gained immensely by Magenta and Solferino, and is it a fair way of gaining more if she acts with prudence and courage. We may exclaim that it would be more noble if the French Government would comprindence and courage. We may exclaim that it would be more noble if the French Government would com-plete its work, and turn Austria out of Venice and the Quadrangle, whout asking for any other reward than the corscion ness of having done well; and we may with justice complain of the opposition which Loui Napoleon makes to the union of Tuscany with Sar dina; but a Frenchman is entitled to ask in return what England has done, or is prepared to do, if Austria and her a lies rekindle the war. Lord John Russell and ber a lies rekindle the war. Lord John Russell would write dispatches in business-like English, conveying moral sentiments that would do honor to any copy-book; but he would not recommend creating a diversion in favor of the Italians by lauding a liberating expedition in Hangary; and if the French Government proposed to do so, it is believed that, in common with other Whigs, he would be selved with an attack of the Treaty of Vienna, which was mainly founded upon the idea of making Austria a counterbalance to France.

"Such readiness to allow Venetia to remain the prev of Austria, and such willingness to place obstaand her a lies rekindle the war.

"Such readiness to allow Venetia to remain the prey of Austria, and such withingness to place obstacles in the way of the liberation of Hungary, are not consistent with a thoroughgoing love of liberty, founded upon principles which a free country should approve. We think Louis Napoleon unwise in provoking alarm and hostility by this Savoy athems, and ridicule the idea of France being in danger because Haly will be mistress of her own destinies; for if ever danger existed, it was when the passes of the Alps were virtually under the control of the powerful Empire of Austria, and might have been used against France in the event of any quaried in which Germany was involved. But we are not going to serve the France in the event of any quariel in which Germany was involved. But we are not going to serve the cause of the Hapsburgs, and damage the interests of Italy and Hungary by hounding an Europe to a contition against France. It is quite possible that the influence of England might make the French Government unwillingly abandon its desire of having the passes of Savoy: but if, by so doing, we alienate France from Saronna, and give new hopes and vigor to the Austrian cause, can it be pretended that we have done any good? If we choose to say to Sardinia, 'Don't code Savoy, but rely on us to help you if Austria dares to offer molestation, there would be some consistency in the conduct; but while we are only ready to look on and applicad the performers who please us, as if the and appeared the performers who please us, as if the whole affair was an operatic spectarile, we ought to be chary of advice which France dislikes, and Sardinia dots not need."

Such being the public opinion of England, the Tories are defeated, and now we hear by to-day's telegraph that this Savoy question is already arranged between Victor Emanuel and Napoleon. that a cession of Savoy and Nice is prepared by Cavour, the question of the final annexation being reserved for the vote of the municipalities, but that the French Government refuses to enter into negotiations with Switzerland about Chablais and Fauch my. We do not doubt the correctness of this in a rmation, though the most important concluding claus e was omitted, viz: that France gives up her opposh ion and protest against the annexation of Tuscans and acknowledges the full extension and aggrandiz, ment of Sardinia. The unanimity of the vote of the Italians by universal suffage, cast on Monday last, 'may have had its share in this importand result, by which the Trenty of Zurich becomes a piece of waste paper. The population of the Rmilian provinces and Tuscany amounts to about for millions, and among these the following votes

mitted Son sandy a few deminals, stated to face Por Anneation.

> The votes for a separate kingdom, and the informal enes, are not yet fully reported. They do not amount to 25,000. Thus it appears that about 660 000 votes have been cast by the population, which gives the proportion of about one voter in five inhabitants. This proportion is considerably larger than that of the elections in the United States, and approaches the proportion of France in 1852, when there was one vote to 41 persons.

> The question now arises, what will be the immediate result of this popular manifestation, which bids fair to introduce the principle of universal suffrage into the public law of Europe, and therefore is violently denounced by the journals which represent Legitimacy. That Victor Emanuel will at once march his troops into the newly-acquired provinces is scarcely doubtful. Orders have been already given to that effect, but it is altogether uncertain whether the Pope will submit to this " spoliation," as he calls it, and rest satisfied with a bull of excommunication and a diplomatic protest aimedeat Napoleon as well as at Victor Emanuel, or whether he will at once go to war with his 25 000 men, organized and commanded by the Austrian General Mayerhofer, supported by the Neapolitan army, and perhaps by Austria, too. Though Napies and the Papal dominions, as they are now constituted, are exactly as populous as Sardinia in her present extension, each of these two divisions of Italy numbering about twelve mildons of intavitants. the southern league is ut willing to begin war unless certain of the speedy support of Austria, Austria, on the other hand, is scarcely able to gratify the warlike desires of Francis Joseph, since the rottenness of the system has become too glaring not to lead to violent outbreaks in case of a defeat in the field. We eaw in the earlier years of the present Emperor's reign, Professor Endlicher, one of the most influential men at Vienna, closely connected with the Ultramontanists, poisoning bimself, and the Chief of the Postal Department, Privy Councolor Von Nell shooting himself, both having embezzled public money; but now we hear at the same time of the suicide by hanging of Lieutenant-General Eynatten, his son, an officer of the army, having previously absconded; of the suicide by poison of Mr. Noe von Nordberg, Chief of the Police: of the arrest of Mr. Richter, chief manager of the Credit Mobilier, with a salary of \$20,000, and of Messis. Brambida and Perugio, belonging to the leading merchants of Trieste-all of them involved in frauds upon the treasury. We may add that Mr. Doré, an officer, whose family is connected with the Court, has been hung for treason; that General Pointner has shot bimself to avoid a trial for cheating and swindling, and that Baron Eskeles, one of the Directors of the Bank, became a bankrupt, all within the same year. Taking these facts together, we may get an insight into the state of society at Vienna. But how can it be otherwise when the Minister of Finances gives the example of swindling by the spurious emission of 116,000,000 of stock, and is retained in the Cabinet even after that disgraceful maneuver was descunced by the indignant protest of the Exchanges of Germany and Holland? We are involuntarily reminded by these disclosures of the state of society in France during the last two years of Louis Philippe, when the trials of the ex-Ministers Teste and Cubières, and of the Duke de Praslin, prepared the population for the coming revolution.
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> But while these terrible revelations alarm the

inhabitants of Vienna and destroy all respect for the ruling classes, while names of still more important and more influential persons are mentioned in connection with the frauds carried on against the treasury, the reign of terror is again introduced into Hungary. People are arrested without my apparent cause; ladies are fined for having been present at a ball given by a nobleman suspeced of anti-Austrian tendencies; the houses of men of the highest rank are invaded by police officers and their most private correspondence is ransacked. and suspected persons are prohibited from inviting their friends to dinner. The bribe offered to the Protestant churches to induce them to accept the obnexious decree of Count Thun, having been unanimously scorned by the Calvinists, and only partially accepted by a minority of the Lutherans, the Minister of Public Worship is now preparing for a new crusade against them; while on the other hand the Calvinists are ready for the worst in defense of their faith. The mine is charged, the train is laid, and any accidental spark may cause an explosion.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY. From The London Daily News.

It was impossible that the grave statement we pub-lished yesterday, in the form of a telegram from Turin, should not make a deep and painful impression. It is stated—and there is too much reason for believing without exaggeration, that the Sardinian Governme under the severest pressure of France, has consented to the demand of the Emperor to effect the cossion of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty, to be concluded between France and Piedmont. When the treaty has been made, but not before, a vote of "the Manicipalities" will be permitted, and the two contracting particles will be permitted. ties will after ward communicate to the two European Powers "the nature of and motives for this territorial

Powers "the nature of and motives for this territorial arrangement between them."

Under this arrangement all the passes of the Alps will be possessed by France, which will also obtain the districts of Chablais and Faucigny to the south of the Lake of Geneva. We wish to speak circumspectly of an announcement which we cannot but regard in its present form as, in its ultimate and necessary consequences, the most serious that has been made to Europe since the fall of the great Napoleon. We are thankful to remember that telegraphic messages are in their rature defective from conciseness, and that possibly there may be something untold, which may modify the general character of the reported treaty. We remember, too, M. Thouvenel's positive declaration to Lord Cowley on the 5th of last month, that, is seeking guarantees for her own safety, France had no intention of violating the guarantees which Europe had thought it necessary to take for her own safety, and that 'in the opinion of the French Government it would be well that the districts of Chablais and Fanciany should "be united permanently to Switzerland." Unhappily this recollection brings no assurance, while it suggests the question whether the arrangement now reported has not been prepared with exhaustive periody. That arrangement combines and includes nearly every kind or aggression stigmatised by public law and public morality. Piedmont is with exhaustive perildy. That arrangement combinee and includes nearly every kind or aggression stigma-tised by public law and public morality. Piedmont is stripped by a friend and ally; but, friends as we are of that State, we conceive that that is the least of the mis-chiefs of the annexation. The Savoyards are robbed of their dearcst and most undoubted rights. For the of their dearest and most undoubted rights. For the Klag of Sardinia can give away no more than he has in them. They are his liege subjects, not his bondsmen, and when he surrenders his claim to their loyalty they ought to be free to choose their destiny. We have no doubt that, upon an intinsation from Turin that they were free to choose, many of them, those especially who inhabit the valleys which slope from Mount Cenis toward France, would readily join that empire. That is also the opinior of Sir James Hudson, our Missister at Turin. But the inhabitants of Upper Savoy, the valleys of which open toward Switzerland, have different interests. The people of Chablais and Fanzigny expert their wheat, their wine, their wood, their cattle, all they have to sell, to General and the Canton of Vaud. Ten thousand Savoyards are es ablished in the tie, all they have to sell, to Geneva and the Canton of Vand. Ten thousand Savoyards are es ablished in the Canton of Geneva as artisans. As many more are in the tywns and valleys of the Canton of Vand. In Up-per Fancigny two thousand workmen are employed by

per Fancigny two thousand workmen are employed by the watchmakers of Geneva. They desire union with Switzerland. They petitioned for it to the Great Pow-ers in 1814. They have held public mostings for it since the beginning of the year, and it is just because

they wish it that Louis Napoleon has taken effectual measures to deprive them of that free voice in the de-ciden of their destiny which was promised them in Count Cavour's dispatch of March 2.

cision of their destiny which was promised them in Count Cavour's dispatch of March 2.

It is, however, in its relation to the position which France has by that act taken up toward Europe that the amrexation of Savoy in its entirety is most menasing. The Emperor of the French, in taking possession of Haute Savoie, pushes the wedge of his forces between Piedmont and Switzerland, advancing toward the Valais, and embracing Western Cantons of Switzerland in the arms of his power. The position of Switzerland is thus made the most critical—the Republic being threatened in its independence and neutrality. In Switzerland the strongest feeling prevails on this subject. The Swiss, brave as they are, are a peaceful people. They are not men to sit down quietly when their rights are attacked: the last time Europe heard of them in that situation, in the Winter of 1856, they placed on foot within a month an army of 200,000 men, well provided with artillery, and prepared to encounter one of the first Powers in Europe. Yet the policy of Switzerland is not aggressive, and it was one of the few wise acts of the Congress of Vienna, that, not being able to give the Republic a political frontier on the south-west for a military frontier, it supplied the deficiency by neutralising Upper Savoy. It did so partly in the interest of Switzerland, that its shepherds might not be compelled to maintain a large force under arms, exposing the Republic to the temptation of taking part in the wars of its neighbors. But it was equally in selled to this course by regard for the general security of Europe. The wants and interest of Europe change, and no power on earth can help treat'es changing with them. But here is a want, permanent, solid, lengumete, essential—the need of the Swiss to be able to live independent and here is a want, permanent, solid, legitimate, essential-the need of the Swiss to be able to live independent and the need of the Swiss to be able to live independent and neutral, without the burden of a large standing army. The Emperor of the Freech has decided that they wall be deprived of the guarantees of that privilege. He can allege no want of natural boundaries here; the frontier of Upper Savoy projecting like a tongue between Switzerland and Piedmont forbids the argament. The start xation of Chablais and Fancigny is an act of sheer rapacity. It is impossible to doubt that its consequences will be of the gravest character. They may be delayed, but they cannot be prevented. Henceforth not even the most singuine will be able to believe in the maintenance of peace. Europe has to teck on with a power which tramples upon the most acred rights, and has cast off respect for everything but material force. Sooner or later, Europe will find itself compelled in self-defense to confine this Power within the limits of law. It is not for us to put ourselves forward in that hevitable combination; but whenever the time comes, the Emperor of the French whenever the time comes, the Emperor of the French from a country which has earnestly desired, and still desires, to be his rest friend, but which will never consent to be an accomplice in a policy of spoliation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, March 14, a bill having

In the House of Commons, March 14, a bill having for its object the extension of the ecclerizatical liberty of clergy men of the Church of England, to the extent enjoyed by non-conformists, was debated and rejected, by a vote of 168 to 131.

In the House of Lords, on the 15th, Lord Taunton moved that their Lordships agree with the House of Commons in an address to the Crown in approbation of the new commercial treaty with France.

The meritsof the treaty were debated at some length, Earls Grey, Malmesbury and Derby speaking in opposition to it, and denotneng it as a sop to enable the Government to conciliate the Manchester party. Lord Derby thought it would be unadvisable to come to a division upon the address, in view of the empty benches which the Opposition ride presented. The House nevertheless diviced, and the result was: For the address, 68; sgainst it, 38. Majority for the Government, 39.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, further progress was made in the new customs diffes. Among the resolutions sgreed to was that which imposes a cuty of one shilling per tun on foreign and colonial built ships, registered in England as British ships, in lieu of the duties now payable.

In the House of Lords, March 16, the state of Naples was debated, and the Duke of Somerset said that protection would be afforded to political refugess who might reck for it on board British mon-of-war in the Bay of Naples of Newcastle in reply to the Earl of Cannary on, raid that within the last 24 hours a circular dispatch from the French Government relative to the

Carner on, said that within the last 24 hours a circular dispatch from the French Government relative to the

ciepatch from the French Government related to the Savoy question had been received, but he was not yet prepared to lay it be ore the House.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Halburton asked if the attention of the Government had been directed to the fact that the Island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, had been fortified by the French Government?

Lord J. Russell raid that the case had been referred to the fact of the Covernment of the Covern

Lord J. Rossell find that the case had deen reterior to the law officers of the Crown, who were of opinion that the French Government had not violated the stepslations of the treaty.

Lord J. bn Russell made a similar statement to that made by the Duke of Newcastle in the Upper House, relative to the reception of a erroniar dispatch from the French Government, and explained the nature of the dispatch.

M Thouserel states that the altered position of Italy renders necessary the annexation of Savoy to France, but that before adopting at y decisive measure, the feelings of the people of Savoy will be consulted. The tone of the dispatch is such as to produce the impression that the French Government considers it

views of the Government would at once be laid before her Mejesty, and would be embedied in a dispatch which would be submitted to Parliament.

which would be submitted to Parliament.

By Robert Peel made an indigeant protest against the policy of the Emperor Napoleon, and called on Government to firmly oppose his project.

Lord John Rossell made some explanations in regard to the Chinese Expedition. He admitted that it was not desirable to proceed to Pekin, but it would be unwise to say that it should not be done if their terms were refused. An indemnity would be demanded, and if not accepted before the forces arrived, it would be insisted upon. The forces would be of such a strength as to guard against failure. If found more convenient, prosision would be made for the Embassadors to reside at Shanghae, and to occasionally visit Pekin, although at Shanghae, and to occasionally visit Pekin, although it was thought desirable that Pekin should be the place of residence. France and England were both actuated by the most moderate and pacific intentions, and he trusted these very reasonable demands would

be acceded to.

A general debate ensued, in which Mr. Bright and others strongly condemned the policy of Mr. Bruce.

Lord Palmerston defended Mr. Bruce, and said that Lord Palmerston defended Mr Bruce, and sa'd that England would never have endured his submit ing to the indignities which the American Minister had met with. He believed that the Emperor of China was prepared to give an apology for the Peiho affair.

The London Times of the 16th, in its City Article,

tays:
"The caution money of £20,000, on the concession for the North-Atlantic Telegraph, between Europe and the United States, for 100 years, granted by the Danish Government, is stated to have been remitted to-day to Government, is stated to have been remitted to-day to the Danish Miniser of Finance at Copenhagen, by Mesers Croskey & Co. The line will proceed from Scotland and Denmark, via the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador, to Canada and the United States; and its practibility is represented to have been recently demonstrated by a personal survey made by Col. Shaffner, who, on Wednesday last, gave evidence upon the subject before the Committee of the House of Connrons, now sitting."

Sir Rowland Hill was suffering from indisposition.
The contess of Granville, whose death had been anticipated for some time, died on the 14th March.

The ship Great Tasmania, which had arrived at Liverpool from Calcuita, with over 1,000 men, who retired from the Indian Army on the transfer of the East India Company's service to the British Government, had a jearlul amount of sickness and mortality on board. It is charged that owing to bad and insufficient provisions and the want of proper accommodation, the

provisions and the want of proper accommodation, the ship became a perfect floating hospital. There were at one time 400 or 500 sick men on board, of whom 60 died at rea, and a large number were landed at Liver-pool in a dying state. A Government investigation into the matter had been commenced.

It was removed that late in the Summer Queen Vic-toria will held a read invastion of all the Columbers.

It was removed that late in the Summer Queen Victoria will held a grand inspection of all the Volunteers who can be brought together in Hyde Park.

In addition to the vessels now in progress at Chatham, orders had been issued that six line-of-battle and other ships be laid down as soon as vacancies occur in the building slips. The aggregate of the six vessels will be nearly 20,000 tans, and the number of guns 207. An influential meeting of importers and dealers in foreign produce had been held in London for the purpose of opposing some of the propositions of the Chancellor eign produce had been held in London for the purpose of opposing some of the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Resolutions were adopted condemning some of the proposed new taxes and charges as likely to prove injurious to commerce.

The £160,000 preference capital authorized by the Great Ship Company had all been applied for by the shareholders, and the subscription list was closed.

LATEST.—The Daily News, of the 17th says, that if the statement respecting the mode of ceding Saxoy he

LATEST.—The Daily News, of the 17th says, that if the statement respecting the mode of ceding Savoy be correct, the event will be more serious in its ultimate and recessary consequences than any which has occurred since the fall of the Great Napoleon. Henceforth, not even the most sanguine will be able to believe in the maintenance of peace. Europe has to recken with a power which tramples upon the most sacred rights, and which has cast off respect for every thing but material force. Sooper or later Europe will find itself compelled, in self defense, to confine this power within the limits of law.

The Herald uses the same language.

The Heraid uses the same language.

The London Foet believes at the present the question stands thus:

" Sardinia is about to cede Savoy and Nice by treaty to Finnee. France will then consult the populations as to whether they choose annexation to France, or a required independency. If they select the latter, then Savoy will be constituted an independent State—if the former, the result will be communicated to the Great Parket.

In the case of serious disapproval and oppo-"In the case of serious disapproval and opposition on the part of the European States, which, however, is not arricpated, then France would probably consent to the establishment of Savoy as an independent State. What is positive is, that France will never consent under any circumstances to the retention of what are colled the French slopes of the Alps by Sardinia, collarged, as they will be to a power inferior only to

A LGNDON BALLAD ON THE COMING FIGHT.

A correspondent in London sends us the following characteristic bailed, which the friends of Sayers intend having printed in gold upon pink satin, and sent over to America:

SAYERS-ENGLAND'S PRIDE. So now that fights are all the talk, All you that love true British sport, Shall see how ricely Payers has caught, A Yankee doedle doedle. Heenan says he's sure the belt to win, But when Tem pots h's double in. He'll make him dance about the ring, ? To the tare of Yankee doedle.

Fo lay your morey out a right.

Tom Sivers is some to wit the fight,
And pook tall the delbars bright,
Of Yankee doedle doedle. He never yet a buttle sold,
And wen t at tensih and conrace bold,
Where head and the the tale have told,
And so will Yankee doodle.
Perry Jones and Renjamin,
Paddock, Grent, and brave Pouleon, T.
Before Tom Sayers have all give in,
Ch! poor Yankee doodle.

Oh! poor Yankee coodie

Seme ray that Tem's a gatting stale,
but his muleys soon will tell the tale,
He twerrs that he will never fail,
To lich this Yankee doodle.
Uld England ne'r was put to shame,
Hy any true-ored Englishman,
Then shall our noble champion
Give in to Yankee doodle!

The Standard of Old England,
Shall be my colors in the ring.
The Stars and stripes for Heenan,
With his Yankee deedle doo.
All I want upon that day,
Is room enough and manly play,
To hit, stop, job and get away,
To the tune of Yankee doodle doo.

I fear no man, brown, black, or white,
Young or old, bulk, strength or hight,
I 'il reach them I know how to fight,
As well as Yanke doodle.
So you that love true manly sport,
And beat'r of a genuine sort,
Eball see how nicely I have caught,
This Yankee doodle doedle.

Because Heenan's big he thinks he'll win,
But Tom weans to get under htm,
And send him spinning round the ring,
This beasting Yankee doodle.
The Yankees think it is all right,
And that Heenan's sure to win the fight,
To the poor Yankee doodles.

To the poor Yankes decales.

I've five hundred pounds in store,
I'll lay it out at six to four,
I'll gain this victory true and sure,
Oh! poor Yankes decale.
I'de ather die upon the plain,
Than let the belt go o'er the main,
Or call age to an y man,
Much more to Yankes decale. So new my sorg is ended quite, I mean to win with all my might,

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, March 15, 1860.

Your London correspondence, Eoglish files, and last telegraphic words from Liverpool, will give you one and two days later news of the Central Italian elections than has reached us up to this morning; but returns have already reached us sufficiently complete to show that the people of the Duchies and the Romsona bave voted to join themselves to Sardinia - not by a large majority, as every one expected, but such majorities as surpass all expectation and all precedent. I don't speak of the Bologna district, where the voters for a "separate kingdom" were in a minority of something less than one in a thousand, or of the districts (provinces, not cities merely) of Parma and Modena, where it was a poor fraction greater, but of Tuscary, where the reaction was strongest; of Florence, where its force was concentrated: of 32,000 inscribed voters, 27,000 went to the pells, depositing there over 25,000 votes for union with Sardinia. But the majorities in favor of unish or annexation against the fractional minority in favor of a "separate kingdom," in an election where in fact the most advanced and the most retrograde, the partisans of the Dukes and the partisans of Mazzini, could not express by vote their proper opinions—are less to be wondered at and less to be hoped from in themselves than the more profoundly important fact of the overwhelming propor-tion of active voters to abstaining voters in the first trial of universal suffrage. There, rather than in the surprising returns of majorities and minorities on the two limited questions presented to the Central Italians last Sunday and Monday, lies the sound base of hope for the future of Italy.

The vote as it stands, however, is full of varied

significance. It is an irrefutable answer to the cry raised and dwelt upon with unwise persistence all partisans of the reaction for the past months, that the preceding expressions of the national will Romagnas were but the voice of a revolutionary faction, uttered by packed assemblies and unpopular leaders. Now, of course, they will cry that the vote has been forced, fabricated, &c. They will make the same mistake, and maintain, wittingly or unwittingly, the same falsity that has been so long made and maintained by equally prejudiced partisans of a widely different cause, in reference to the election of Louis Napo-Government pressure has its influence; fear, private interest, ignorance, and other accidents, have their influence; but none of these influences. nor all of these influences combined, can seriously add to or take from the volume of the grand current of the pople's will and instinct, through the broad

channel of universal suffrage.

To return to the Italian election: Essentially it is undoubtedly the great honest spoken voice of the people. All Europe is listening to it. Victor Eman-uel hears it gladly, and will answer to its call; though there is a possibility yet left that, while Parma and Modena are annexed, Tuscany may be joined with some reservation of autonomic forms, and the Romagnas attached with some reservation of Papal suzerainty in principle. Louis Napoleon has heard it, and will be like to heed it, though it seems to pronounce condemnation on his favorite scheme of an Italian Confederation. To renounce that is a real sacrifice; but he has grown somewhat wonted to sacrifices, it is to be hoped, by the successive frustration within a twelvemonth of four posted plans or programmes of performances on the Italian stage.
There has been going on here in Paris for the past

fortnight a very active, in enious, idle discussion, whether he is really or only apparently vexed at the turn which things and Count Cayour have taken in Italy. The arguments pro and con are well balanced. I cannot arrive at a decisive opinion. That matters little, however; practically, it matters nothing. Vexed or pleased, his Majesty's passions have slight sway over his policy.

It has been said within the week, with tolerable

likelihood, that he had issued orders for the return of Marskel Vaillant from Italy, apropos of Sardinian military occupation of Central Italy. Was the order meant for Francis Joseph's perusal, as a herestly, for Vaillant, as an order? Either any two, or all these meanings, are possible, nay, natural enough. It might have been worth while te act on Francis and on Victor. Louis himself is not omniscient, and needs to experiment sometimes. like another. The comfortable fact is that whether Francis Joseph be flattered or not, Camille Cayour is not at all scared, and the order, if it were ever ssued, is countermanded. Without presuming to fathom diplomatic mys

teries, let us look at the plain facts and fair likelihoods. If the French troops were withdrawn, and the France-Sardinian alliance were dissolved,

Austria, who always retains a wonderful military strength in her seeming political weakness, might fall upon Sardinia on one side with her great mitifall upon Sardinia on one side with her great mititary preparations always making in Venetia, and
Naples (to say nothing of Rome) on the other.
What follows? The defeat of Sardinia, the reinstatement of the Dukes, the restoration of the Pope,
the readjunction to Austria of Lombardy; that is,
the undoing, the wiping out of all that France did at
such expensive outlay last Summer, the loss of her
Italian prestige, her European prestige, the denial
and mockery of the doctrines of nationality and
universal suffrage. Can Louis Napoleon stand
quietly by and let such things be? Or take another
view of likelihoods. Victor Emanuel is not a timid
man—he is more man than king. Camille Cavour man-he is more man than king. Camille Cayour is: a man to burn his ships. Constitutional Italian monarchy if he can; revolutionary Italian unity if he must. Garibaldi, Mazzini, Kossuth; down with the Savoy cross and up with the Red Republican flag; all men, all means, all colors, if needs must against that hated black and yellow, death and pest, Austrian standard! Can Louis Napoleon stand quietly by and let things take course in that direction ?

Vexed or tickled, at open difference or in secret agreement with Cavour, he must remain that able statesman's ally and accomplice. The French troops will not presently march out of Italy. There will not presently be a renewal of the war there. Cavour controls the situation rather than Napoleon. He will let the latter in preper time have Savoy and Nice. Lord Palmmerston's parliamentarily expressed opinion that merston's parliamentarily expressed opinion that France will not take possession of those provinces without the previous consent of the European Powers, is a voluntarily perverted commentary on the Napoleonic text. He has said that he shall not take possession without "exposing" the case to the European Powers. It is pretty well exposed already. Some more waste talk in Parliament by Ornosition members who do not so much as propose Opposition members who do not so much as propose Opposition members who do not so much as propose to do anything to prevent it; some exchange of diplomatic note-paper and genuflectory "honors to be" with Prussia (the most interested party) and with Russia; the mildest of all observations from Austria—and all will be done.

Austria must of course protest against that popular vote of annexation, for principle's sake, as a violation of divine right and legitimacy, and for the sake of a reservation that at some future day, when

sake of a reservation that at some future day, when she hopes to be strong enough and circumstances are more favorable, she may have ready cause of

war with Sardinia.

Poor old Pio Nono, they say, is training a bull o excommunication to let out on Victor Emanuel the day his troops enter the Romagna. It is reported that the excommunicatory ceremony is all arranged, and that curious strangers have already gone to Rome and that curious strangers have already gone to Rome to witness it. Let us hope that they will not be desppointed. It is always well and a clear gain to have positions well defined. It will be good to see one of that taurus breed, which have, as Sam Weller would say, so long "lain dormouse," issuing from the "Vatican, the stable where the Pope "keeps his bulls," as that intelligent traveler, Mrs. Ramsbotham, tells us, and bunting against the royal Vonsee, or as it might prove in such case, driving Zouave, or, as it might prove in such case, driving

The sub-semi-official newspaper press here is, as usual in such times of tangled crisis, in a high state of flabbergast and laughably bothered to know which way the Government eat is finally to jump. As a general rule, the first intimation which its conductors get of a change is the Imperial policy is slap in the face, as you have seen a tyrannical boy astraddle of a poor hack with a halter round his neck, whacking him rudely on this jowl and then on that, in lieu of proper guiding reins and bit. With the best intentions and the most thorough breaking, the poor beast cannot go right more than half the time, for which it gets no thanks, and must go wrong at least half the time, for which it gets

thwacks Grandguillot, in the Constitutionnel, lately published a more than usually muzzy, long-winded article, going to show that universal suffrage was an uncommon g. od thing sometimes, and sometimes it was not. That was the sum of it. The drift of it was, that French universal suffrage, when it vote in an Emperor, is next door but one to vox Dei; but that Tuscan universal suffrage, when it votes anarticle created, for a day or two following its publication, much more attention than it deserved. It is only mentioned as a passing event of the week. As a sample of officious editorials, the following passage from a leader in the Pays, Journal de l'Empire, is worth noting: "After having done so "much for Italy and in Laly, France, in accepting "a modification necessary to the safety of her froatier, would give a new proof of her disinterested "ness." Is there a lower donth to which works. article created, for a day or two following its publi Is there a lower depth to which verbal prostitution can sink?

It is noticeable that in the late Italian elections, The Arch Ducal Tuscan Plenipotentiary Minister resident near the Court of the Tuileries, still resides here, is recognized with all his titles in the last edition of the Almanac Imperial, and also, it is said, in constantly emitted billets of invitation to Court balls and ceremonies; all of which, if true, signifies but little. Soft words, if the Court Cham berlain, the Almanac editor, and the Plenipoten tiary Marquis in partibus will permit me, butter no parenips.

The libel suits brought against that able, bold,

foul-mouthed Bishop Dupanloup, which were to have been tried last Monday, have been adjourned. It is said, I do not know with what show of truth, that republican Jules Favre, who was engaged as prosecuting counsel for the Siècle newspaper, has thrown up the case, because he had reason to be lieve that the real party in the trial was the Min-ister of Public Instruction and Worship.

Government officials are doing a small business in the way of seizing small pamphlets and tracts, published and circulated without legal authority, in the possession of religious sisters and private individuals. Needless to say that these tracts are high-Ultramontane in their tone, and that nothing can be got out of prosecuting religious sisters and more or less out of prosecuting religious sisters and more of less stupid and zealous private individuals. Equally needless to say that the bishops and lay knowing ones keep themselves out of harm's way in these cases. But all this circulation of tracts in which Ultramontanism is vulgarized down to commonest misapprehension, and petitions to the Senate in fa-vor of the integrity of the Pope's temporalities, and talk of opposition, on the same ground, in the Corps Legislatif amounts to little. It does not touch the nasses. An address to the Pope, taking a sensible view of the question from a sincere but moderate Catholic stand-point, is now circulating through France in search of signatures. It is a fair offset to the extravagances of the Ultramontane faction.

Pierre de Medicis, an opera by the Senator Prince Peniatowski, performed for the first time at the Grand Opera last week, is the "preoccupation" of the dilettanti world of Paris. Like most modern operas, it is made up of three different works: the musical composition, the libretto, and the mise en scène, not to forget the ballet. The music is something better than that of a mere gentleman amateur. Were Poniatowski neither prince nor senator, it is quite certain that he would have found access to the Grand Opera somewhat more difficult, if not hopelessly barred, although he had already obtained a creditable position on the Italian stage. But honest critics are agreed that Pierre de Medicis is an agreeable, melodious opera. The libretto is highly improbable, and rather entertaining. Its authors may fairly share with the Prince one-third of the merit of its brilliant success. The other two-thirds belong, in about equal proportions, to the costumers and machinists [the muse on scene is said to have cost 120,000 francs; it is a most effective series of tableaux morts and vivants, painted canvas and painted figurantes, artistically combined] and to the corps de ballet, of which Mme. Ferraris is the bright particular star. Music, painting, and dancing, the combination which people choose to name Prince Poniatowski's opera, is a supereminent success. Emperor, Empress, and all the Court and fashionable world, attended the first night be-diamonded and bare-shouldered to the highest and lowest degree. Pierre de Medicis is the vogue, then; the thing to be heard, and, above all, to be seen, for the next year, by all provincial and foreign visitors in Paris.

Speaking of theatrical tableaux, many of the the-

aters of Paris would be well worth a deaf man's attendance. To pass by the scrupulously-faithful re-production of the costume of Louis XIV., in Mo-hiere's pieces, and the archeological accuracy with which historical plays are dressed out in several

of the first theatres of the metropolis, and to make no special note of the grouping, the "compositioe" of the actors in every scene of a regular stock piece, we come to frequent instances where the stage presents to the spectator a series of pictures by the first of living masters. The Aucaturiers, now in rehearsal at the Français, which is to succeed the rehearsal at the Francas, which is to succeed the admirably-acted, pitifully-written, eminently-successful Duc Job, the new comedy of Emile Angier, is costumed, that is, drawn and colored, by Meissenier. Its scenic effects, with life-size figures, must be, I cannot help thinking, far superior to his must be, I cannot help thinking, far superior to his ingenious microscopic marvels (too ingenious, too microscopic, and too marvelous for true art) doue on board and canvas. At the Bouffes Parisiennes you may nightly see the fantastic imagination of Gustave Doré displayed in form and color. The abominably-scandalous diversion, aversion, of Goothe's Fanst, as represented at the Porte St. Martin last year, as represented at the Porte St. Martin last year, was redeemed by Rouvière's vivification of some of Delacroix's illustrations of that peem. Ristori, in Medea, and, I belive, in several other of her grand roles was dressed by Ary Scheffer.

Thiers's last volume, the seventeenth, is abso-

lutely in press. After two years constant announce-ment, the last of its 300 pages has passed from his hands to those of the printer. He purposes to write now two supplementary volumes, they say, on the First Restoration and the Hundred Days. I chanced to see the snug, smug little man stumping along on the Boulevards yesterday. His legs not being of the dimensions in which gods or men could be sup-posed to take pleasure (see Psalms extrii., 7), he stobs or stamps ahead; with greater crural longitude his gait would be shambling; his head looks all trim and gait would be shambling; his head flooks at thin and sound, as though there might be twenty volumes in it yet. He is a singularly hale, teres et rotundus, appearing little old gentleman; the current of his warm Southern blood not much chilled yet by the frosts of sixty-three Winters. The numerous friends of his heather seademician. Lamartine, were of his brother academician, Lamartine, were alarmed a few days ago by an accident which, for-tunately, has already cleared itself of dangerous consequences. Stooping to pick up a paper, Lam-rtine struck his head against a chair with such violence that he fell fainting to the floor. The re-ult of the shock kept him to his bed for some days,

ut danger is past.

A scheme, devised by no one knows whom, propgated and commented upon by numberless men of letters known and unknown, has been one of the esser themes of talk of late. The scheme, which is, or was, to take shape, I think, in a petition to the Senate, was, or is, to double the number of academicians, raising it from 40 to 80 "immortals," or the ground that since Richelieu's time the intelon the ground that since Richelien's time the intellectual population, and consequently the superior fine fleur of it, has doubled. I should say that the petition, if the scheme verily has got as forward as that, is likely to get no further through the Senate than the petition for the preservation of Pio Nono's

temporal territorial wrongs.

It is stated that the Publishing Committee of the First Napoleon's works (a new volume of which, in Plon's cheap evo. form, has just appeared) have already in hand the incredible number of \$6,000 letters, dispatches, bulletins, etc., of the great Emperor, and that yet more are expected to come to light from their zealous search. The printed work threatens to extend to forty volumes.

Michel Chevalier, the great free-trader, bad been Michel Chevalier, the great free-trader, had been nominated by the Emperor as Senator of France. The Paris correspondent of The London Times telegraphs that the Swiss Euvoy at Paris had handed to M. Thouvenel a protest against any measure of annexation of Savoy to France; and further, that the Swiss Government would address a note to the Powers who signed the treaties at the Congress of Vienna, for the maintenance of the status quo in Savoy, and the guarantee of the neutrality of Switzerland and of a portion of Savoy.

of Savoy.

The Sardinian Government is said to have assented to the demend of France for the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty between France and Piedmont

Nice by a special treaty between France and Piedmont—the treaty to be followed by the vote of the Municipalities of the ceded terr tory.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says it is certain that the order of the French Army in Lonbardy, to be ready to march at a moment's notice, has been countermanded.

The Paris Monifeur announces that Government had submitted to the corps Legislatif a project for devoting forty millions of france in loans to manufacturers for the renewal and improvement of their machinery, and another project concerning the modifications of the tariff for wools, cottons, and raw materials.

terials.

The Monitour contains a report by the Minister of

The Moniteur contains a report by the Minister of War, proposing, as the ideas of war were receding, to reduce the effective strength of the battalions of the Chasseurs from 8 to 6 companies, the force which existed before 1853. The report is followed by a decree approving of the Ministerial proposition.

The French fleet had been recalled from Algesiras. The Paris correspondent of The London Times says that an sutograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon, conched in an angry style, had reached King Vixtor Emanuel. The Emeror invites the King not to accept Turcany in his own name, notwithstanding the recent Turcany in his own name, not withstanding the rece test of universal suffrage. He may ha his own house for Tuscany, and, according to the same report, he is debarred from occupying the Romagna, which may be governed by a vicar acceptable to the

Pore.
The Swiss Federal Council had addressed a note to The Swiss Federal Council had addressed a note to Paris and Turin, protesting sign ast the annexation of Chablis and Fancigny to France, as the treaty of 1816 richibits the cession of the neutralized districts of Savoy to any other power than Switzerland.

The Courier des Alpes announces that the first and second regiments of Dragoons had received orders to leave Lyons for Chambery.

The Paris Bourse had been firm, and prices rather higher, but reates closed dull on the 16th at 68.

ITALY.

THE STATE OF FEELING IN ROME. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ROME. March 10, 1860. We are uncommonly quiet in Rome just at present, at least so far as appearances go. The affair of the students at the Sapiénza College, which was the last topic of interest, if not settled, has at least ceased to attract public attention, and there has no new cause of excitement arisen to take its place. Yet it is not hard to see that it is a forced quietness, and that the people are far from being at ease.

After a Winter of so great promise, Spring has come, and nothing satisfactory has been done, or seems likely to be done. On the contrary, all the last political movements go to show the great improbability, not to say impossibility, of any material change in the government of Rome.

Northern Italy may be consolidated under Piedmont, and the Romagua escape forever the temporal power of the Pope; but for Rome itself, there seems nothing left but a quiet submission to a Government every day growing more and more irksome, and an acquiescence in an arrangement that leaves nothing for its citizens to do but to guard churches and watch ruins. This is not an agreeable result of he Winter's diplomacy, and those who understand

wince at the prospect.

But for the great mass of the populace, who of ourse understand but little the drift of European course understand but little the drift of European politics, there are not wanting other incentives to eneral discontent. Owing to the uncertain state of affairs here, but few foreigners have come this year to Rome, and this has affected all classes untavorably. It is surprising how largely this city of 180,000 inhabitants depends for its subsistence upon the money that travelers bring with them; in fact, they seem to be about the only article imported. they seem to be about the only article imported and the taking care of them, furnishing them with and the taking care of them, furnishing them with rooms and provisions, keeping the galleries open for their inspection, and, when they go away, supplying them with pictures and keepsakes—all this forms the great business of the community. There are no manufactories, I think not a steam-engine, not even a saw-mill, in or about the city. There is no commerce; the bed of the Tiber, in which once floated the ships from Egypt and the Bosphorus, is so filled up that only a few flat-bottomed boats, loaded mostly with coal, are forced up against the current; and the railroads—there are only two current: and the railroads—there are only two short ones—do no freight business at all, or next to none. And as for agriculture, Rome is seated in the midst of the vast plain of the Campagna, naturally fertile, but now celebrated for its barrenness and malaria.

Last year there were 60,000 strangers in Rome during Carmival, and this year there have been but 6,000. Rooms have not been let, nor flowers nor confetti sold, and the thousands who subsist by supplying the odds and ende that strangers require have